

# OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. III.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 28, 1827.

[NO. 143.

## MISCELLANY.

[FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE]

### The Floating Beacon.

[CONCLUDED.]

Neither of the two men seemed at all disposed for reconciliation, and they had no intercourse during the whole day, except angry and revengeful looks. I frequently observed Marietta in deep consultation with Angerstof, and easily perceived that the subject of debate had some relation to her injured husband, whose manner evinced much alarm and anxiety although he endeavoured to look calm and cheerful. He did not make his appearance at meals, but spent all his time upon deck. Whenever Angerstof accidentally passed him, he shrank back with an expression of dread, and intuitively, as it were, caught hold of a rope, or any other object to which he could cling. The dry proved a wretched and fearful one to me, for I momentarily expected that some terrible affray would occur on board, and that I would be implicated in it. I gazed upon the surrounding sea, almost without intermission, ardently hoping that some boat might approach near enough to afford me an opportunity of quitting the horrid and dangerous abode to which I was imprisoned.

Next morning, when I went upon deck, after a short and perturbed sleep, I found Marietta dashing water over it, that she might efface all vestige of the transactions of the preceding night. Angerstof did not make his appearance till noon, and his looks were ghastly and agonized. He seemed stupefied with horror, and sometimes entirely lost all perception of the things around him for a considerable time. He suddenly came close up to me, and demanded, with a bold air, but quivering voice, what I had meant by calling him murderer?—“Why, that you are one,” replied I, after a pause. “Beware what you say,” returned he, fiercely “you cannot escape my power now—I tell you, sir, Morvalden fell overboard.” Whence, then, came that blood that covered the deck? inquired I. He grew pale, and then cried, “You lie—you lie internally—there was none!”—“I saw it,” said I—“I saw Morvalden himself—long after midnight. He was clinging to the stern-cable, and said—“Ha, ha, ha—devils! curses!”—exclaimed Angerstof—“Did you hear me dreaming?—I was mad last night—Come, come, come? We shall tend the beacon together—Let us make friends, and don’t be afraid, for you’ll find me a good fellow in the end.” He now forcibly shook hands with me, and then hurried down to the cabin.

In the afternoon, while sitting on deck, I discerned a boat far off, but I determined to conceal this from Angerstof and Marietta, lest they should use some means to prevent its approach. I walked carelessly about, casting a glance upon the sea occasionally, and meditating how I could best take advantage of the means of deliverance which I had in prospect. After the lapse of an hour, the boat was not more than half a mile distant from us, but she suddenly changed her course, and bore away towards the shore. I immediately shouted, and waved a handkerchief over my head, as signals for her to return. Angerstof rushed from the cabin, and seized my arm, threatening at the same time to push me overboard if I attempted to haul her again. I disengaged myself from his grasp, and dashed him violently from me. The noise brought Marietta upon deck, who immediately perceived the cause of the affray, and cried, “Does the wretch mean to make his escape? For God’s sake, prevent the possibility of that!—Yes, yes,” returned Angerstof; “he never shall leave the vessel—he had as well take care, lest I do to him what I did to—” To Morvalden, I suppose you mean,” said I. “Well, well, speak it out,” replied he furiously; “there is no one here to listen to your damnable falsehoods, and I’ll not be fool enough to give you an opportunity of uttering them elsewhere. I’ll strangle you the next time you tell carefully behind him. I was struck

these lies about—” “Come,” interrupted Marietta, “don’t be uneasy—the boat will soon be far enough away—if he wants to give you the slip, he must leap overboard.”

I was irritated and disappointed beyond measure at the failure of the plan of escape I had formed, but thought it most prudent to conceal my feelings. I now perceived the rashness and bad consequences of my bold assertions respecting the murder of Morvalden; for Angerstof evidently thought that his personal safety, and even his life would be endangered, if I ever found an opportunity of accusing and giving evidence against him. All my motions were now watched with double vigilance. Marietta and her paramour kept upon deck by turns during the whole day, and the latter looked over the surrounding ocean, through a glass, at intervals, to discover if any boat or vessel was approaching us. He often muttered threats as he walked past me, and more than once, seemed waiting for an opportunity to push me overboard. Marietta and he frequently whispered together, and I always imagined I heard my name mentioned in the course of their conversations.

I now felt completely miserable, being satisfied that Angerstof was bent upon my destruction. I wandered, in a state of fearful circumspection, from one part of the vessel to the other, not knowing how to secure myself from his designs. Every time he approached me, my heart palpitated dreadfully—and when night came on I was agonized with terror, and could not remain in one spot, but hurried backwards and forwards between the cabin and the deck, looking wildly from side to side, and momentarily expecting to feel a cold knife entering my vitals. My forehead began to burn, and my eyes dazzled—I became acutely sensitive, and the slightest murmur, or the faintest breath of wind, set my whole frame in a state of uncontrollable vibration. At first, I sometimes thought of throwing myself into the sea—but I soon acquired such an intense feeling of existence, that the mere idea of death was horrible to me.

Shortly after midnight I lay down in my birth, almost exhausted by the harrowing emotions that had careered through my mind during the past day. I felt a strong desire to sleep, yet dared not indulge myself; soul and body seemed at war. Every noise excited my imagination, and scarcely a minute passed, in the course of which I did not start up and look around. Angerstof paced the deck overhead, and when the sound of his footsteps accidentally ceased at any time, I grew deadly sick at heart, expecting that he was silently coming to murder me. At length I thought I heard some one near my bed—I sprung from it, and seized a bar of iron that lay on the floor, rushed into the cabin—I found Angerstof there, who started back when he saw me, and said, “What is the matter? Did you think that—I want you to watch the beacon, that I may have some rest.—Follow me upon deck, and I will give you directions about it.” I hesitated a moment, and went up the gangway stairs behind him. We walked forward to the mast together, and he shewed how I was to lower the lantern when any of the lamps happened to go out, and bidding me beware of sleep, returned to the cabin. Most of my fears forsook me the moment he disappeared. I felt nearly as happy as if I had been set at liberty, and, for a time, forgot that my situation had any thing painful or alarming connected with it. Angerstof resumed his station in about three hours, and I again took refuge in my birth, where I enjoyed a short but undisturbed slumber.

Next day while I was walking the decks, and anxiously surveying the expanse of ocean around, Angerstof requested me to come down to the cabin. I obeyed his summons, and found him there. He gave me a book, saying it was very entertaining, and would serve to amuse me during my idle hours; and then went above, shutting the doors and leaving me to myself. I was struck

with his behaviour, but felt no alarm, for Marietta sat at work near me, apparently unconscious of what had passed. I began to peruse the volume I held in my hand, and found it so interesting that I paid little attention to any thing else, till the dashing of oars struck my ear. I sprang from my chair, with the intention of hastening upon deck, but Marietta stopped me, saying, “It is of no use. The gangway doors are fastened.”

Notwithstanding this information, I made an attempt to open them, but could not succeed. I was now convinced, by the prosecution against the vessel, that a boat lay alongside, and I heard a strange voice addressing Angerstof. Fired with the idea of deliverance, I leaped upon a table which stood in the middle of the cabin, and tried to push off the sky-light, but was suddenly stunned by a violent blow on the back of my head. I staggered back and looked round. Marietta stood close behind me, brandishing an axe, as if in the act of repeating the stroke. Her face was flushed with rage, and, having seized my arm, she cried, “Come down, instantly, accursed villain! I know you want to betray us, but may we all go to the bottom if you find a chance of doing so.” I struggled to free myself from her grasp, but, being in a state of dizziness and confusion, was unable to effect this, and she soon pulled me to the ground. At that moment, Angerstof hurriedly entered the cabin, exclaiming, “What noise is this? Oh, just as I expected! Has that devil—that spy—been trying to get above boards?—Why haven’t I the heart to despatch him at once? But there’s no time now. The people are waiting—Marietta, come and lend a hand.” They now forced me down upon the floor, and bound me to an iron ring that was fixed in it. This being done, Angerstof directed his female accomplice to prevent me from speaking, and went upon deck again.

While in this state of bondage, I heard distinctly all that passed without. Some one asked Angerstof how Morvalden did.—“Well, quite well,” replied the former; “but he’s below, and so sick that he can’t see any person.” “Strange enough,” said the first speaker, laughing. “Is he ill and in good health the same time? he had as well be overboard as in that condition.” “Overboard!” repeated Angerstof, “what!—how do you mean?—all false!—but listen to me. Are there any news stirring ashore?”—“Why” said the stranger, “the chief talk there just now is about a curious thing that happened this morning. A dead man was found upon the beach, and they suspect, from the wounds on his body, that he hasn’t got fair play. They are making a great noise about it, and government means to send out a boat with an officer on board, who is to visit all the shipping round this, that he may ascertain if any of them has lost a man lately.”

“Tis a dark business; but they’ll get to the bottom of it, I warrant ye.—Why you look as pale as if you knew more about this matter than you choose to tell.”—“No, no, no,” returned Angerstof; “I never hear of a murder, but I think of a friend of mine who—but I won’t detain you, for the sea is getting up.—We’ll have a blowy night, I’m afraid.”—“So you don’t want any fish to-day?” cried the stranger. “Then I’ll be off—Good morning, good morning, I suppose you’ll have the government boat alongside by and bye.” I now heard the sound of oars, and supposed from the conversation having ceased, that the fisherman had departed. Angerstof came down to the cabin soon after, and released me without speaking a word.

Marietta then approached him, and taking hold of his arm, said, “Do you believe what that man has told you?” “Yes, by the eternal hell!” cried he vehemently; “I suspect I will find the truth of it soon enough.” “My God!” exclaimed she, “what is to become of us?—How dreadful! We are chained here, and cannot escape.” “Escape what?” interrupted Angerstof; “girl you have lost your senses. Why should we fear the officers of justice? Keep a guard over your tongue.” “Oh,” returned Marietta, “I talk without thinking, or understanding my own words; but come upon deck, and let me speak with you there.” They now went up the gangway stairs together, and continued in deep conversation for some time.

Angerstof gradually became more agitated as the day advanced. He watched upon deck almost without intermission, and seemed irresolute what to do, sometimes sitting down composedly and at other times hurrying backwards and forwards, with clenched hands and blooming cheeks. The wind blew prettily fresh from the shore and there was

a heavy swell: and I supposed, from the anxious looks with which he contemplated the sky, that he hoped the threatening aspect of the weather would prevent the government boat from putting out to sea. He kept his glass constantly in his hand, and surveyed the ocean through it in all directions.

At length he suddenly dashed the instrument away, and exclaimed, “God help us! they are coming now!” Marietta, on hearing this, ran wildly towards him, and put her hands in his, but he pushed her to one side, and began to pace the deck, apparently in deep thought. After a little time, he started and cried, “I have it now!—Its the only plan—I’ll manage the business—yes, yes—I’ll cut the cables, and off we’ll go—that’s settled!” He then seized an axe, and first divided the hawser at the bows, and afterwards the one attached to her stern.

The vessel immediately began to drift away, and having no helm or sails to steady her, rolled with such violence that I was dashed from side to side several times. She often swung over so much that I thought she would not regain the upright position, and Angerstof all the while unconsciously strengthened this belief by exclaiming, ‘She will capsize! shift the ballast or we must go to the bottom!’ In the midst of this I kept my station upon deck, intently watching the boat, which was still several miles distant. I waited in fearful expectation, thinking, that every new wave against which we were impelled would burst upon our vessel and overwhelm us, while our pursuers were too far off to afford any assistance. The idea of perishing when on the point of being saved, was inexpressibly agonizing.

As the day advanced, the hopes I had entertained of the boat making up with us gradually diminished. The wind blew violently, and we drifted along at a rapid rate, and the weather grew so hazy that our pursuers soon became undistinguishable. Marietta and Angerstof appeared to be stupefied with terror. They stood motionless, holding firmly by the bulwarks of the vessel; and though the waves frequently broke over the deck, and rushed down the hatchway, they did not offer to shut the companion door, which would have remained open, had not I closed it.—The tempest, gloom, and danger, that thickened around us, neither elicited from them any expressions of mutual regard, nor seemed to produce the slightest sympathetic emotion in their bosoms. They gazed sternly at each other and at me, and every time the vessel rolled, clung with convulsive eagerness to whatever lay within their reach.

About sunset our attention was attracted by a dreadful roaring, which evidently did not proceed from the waves around us; but the atmosphere being very hazy, we were unable to ascertain the cause of it, for a long time.

At length we distinguished a range of high cliffs, against which the sea beat with terrible fury. Whenever the surge broke upon them, large jets of foam started up to a great height, and flashed angrily over their black and rugged surfaces, while the wind moaned and whistled with fearful caprice among the projecting points of rock. A dense mist covered the upper part of the cliffs, and prevented us from seeing if there were any houses upon their summits, though this point appeared of little importance, for we drifted towards the shore so fast that immediate death seemed inevitable.

We soon felt our vessel bound twice against the sand, and, in a little time after, a heavy sea carried her up the beach, where she remained imbedded and hard a-ground. During the ebb of the waves there was not more than two feet of water round her bows. I immediately perceived this, and watching a favorable opportunity, swung myself down by the beach, by means of part of the cable that projected through the hawse-hole. I began to run towards the cliff, the moment my feet touched the ground, and Angerstof attempted to follow me, that he might prevent my escape; but while in the act of descending from the vessel, the sea flowed in with such violence, that he was obliged to spring on board again to save himself from being overwhelmed by its waves.

Pleasure is a rose, near which there ever grows the thorn of evil. It is wisdom’s work so carefully to pull the rose, as to avoid the thorn, and let its rich perfume exhale to Heaven, in grateful adoration of Him, who gave the rose to blow.

## Laws of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.  
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,  
Portland, March 5, 1827.

WHEREAS by the Act entitled “An Act fixing a place of the permanent Seat of Government, and prescribing where the Legislature shall hold its sessions,” passed the twenty fourth day of February last, “the Governor and Council are authorized to obtain a conveyance to the State of a suitable lot of land, in Augusta, on which the public buildings may be erected, provided the same can be had without expense to the State.”

THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special Meeting of the Governor and Council will be held in said Augusta, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of June next, for the purpose of receiving such lot or lots of land as may be offered, and of receiving the conveyance of such as shall be deemed suitable, agreeably to the provisions of the Act aforesaid.

By Order of the Governor and Council,  
AMOS NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

## STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

AN ACT to repeal An Act entitled “An Act to repeal certain provisions of an additional Act respecting the inspection of Beef, Pork, Butter and Lard, and for other purposes.”

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That An Act passed on the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five entitled “An Act to repeal certain provisions of an additional Act respecting the inspection of beef, pork, butter, and lard, and for other purposes,” be, and the same hereby is repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 26, 1827.]

## AN ACT to change the name of North-hill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this Act, the name of the town of North-hill, in the county of Somerset, shall cease, and the said town shall thereafter be called and known by the name of Brighton; but nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to impair the existing rights of said corporation.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 29, 1827.]

## AN ACT to incorporate the town of Liberty.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Plantation called and known by the name of Montville, in the county of Lincoln, bounded southwardly and northwardly by the northeastwardly line of the town of Washington, and the southeastwardly line of the town of Palermo, continued till they meet; northeastwardly by the town of Montville, and southeastwardly by a line from the southwardly corner of said town of Montville to the northwardly corner of said town of Washington, be incorporated into a town by the name of Liberty.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That until a new apportionment of Representatives, said town of Liberty shall for the purpose of choosing a Representative in the Legislature, be classed with the town of Montville in like manner as before the passage of this Act.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 31, 1827.]

## AN ACT to incorporate the town of Abbot.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Plantation in the county of Somerset, known by the name of number Seven in the Seventh Range, and bounded north by Monson, east by Guilford, south by Parkman, and west by Number Three of the Second Range in the Bingham Purchase, be, and the same hereby is incorporated into a town by the name of Abbot; and the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which the inhabitants of other towns within this State, do or may by law enjoy.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That the said town of Abbot, shall be entitled to vote for the choice of Representatives in the Legislature of this State, in the same class of which Parkman and Monson compose a part, and shall continue a part of the same class, until otherwise provided by law.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 31, 1827.]

## AN ACT to incorporate the town of Prescott.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Plantation called and known by the name of Number Nine, in the county of Washington, bounded northeasterly by Lubec, south-easterly by the Atlantic Ocean, and southwesterly by Whiting, be, and the same hereby is incorporated into a town by the name of Prescott.

**Sect. 2.** Be it further enacted, That until a new apportionment of Representatives shall be made, said town of Trescott, shall, for the purpose of choosing a Representative in the Legislature, be classed with the towns, whereof Denysville constitutes a part.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 7, 1827.]

**AN ACT** to change the name of the town of Montgomery.

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,** That from and after the passage of this act, the town of Montgomery, in the county of Kennebec, shall be known and called by the name of Troy; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 10, 1827.]

**AN ACT** additional to An Act establishing the times of holding the Supreme Judicial Court within this State.

**Sect. 1.** Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the time of holding the Supreme Judicial Court, in and for the county of Hancock, shall be on the third Tuesday of October annually, and not on the fourth Tuesday of October, as heretofore helden.

**Sect. 2.** Be it further enacted, That in addition to the terms of the Supreme Judicial Court, by law, established, a term of said Court shall be held annually, by one or more of the Justices thereof at Bangor, and in for the county of Penobscot, on the fourth Tuesday of October annually.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 12, 1827.]

**AN ACT** additional to "An Act regulating Judicial process and proceedings."

**Sect. 1.** Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,

That all actions of assumpsit, before a Justice of the Peace, in which there shall be two or more defendants living in different counties, may be brought in any county in which either defendant lives; and in such case the original writ and writ of execution, shall have force, and be obeyed and executed in any county in which any one of either of the parties lives: and such process shall be directed accordingly, and return thereof made by all proper officers in their respective counties.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 16, 1827.]

**AN ACT** in further addition to "An Act to provide for the Education of Youth."

**Sect. 1.** Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,

That when it shall be found convenient to form a school district from parts of adjoining towns or plantations, such towns or plantations concurring respectively therein, may establish such district and define the limits thereof, and grant any sum of money for the purposes and in the manner provided in the twelfth section of the Act to which this is additional; and the Selectmen or assessors of such towns or plantations shall have and possess jointly, all the powers provided in the thirteenth section of the said act: And the district so formed shall be a body corporate to all intents and purposes, as if comprised within one town or plantation. And such district may, by such towns or plantations, with like concurrence, be altered or discontinued, in like manner as any town may alter or discontinue its own districts.

**Sect. 2.** Be it further enacted, That the Assessors of each town or plantation, of which such district shall be a part, shall assign to such district a proportion of the money raised for the support of schools, according to the number of children in that part of such district which may be within such respective town or plantation. And in issuing warrants for district meetings, recovering damages for injuries done to district buildings, giving to instructors certificates of qualification, directing what books shall be used, and visiting, superintending and disciplining the school, the Selectmen or Assessors, the Treasurer and School Committee of the eldest town or plantation, shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same duties respecting such district, as respecting districts wholly in their own town or plantation; Provided, That all money raised by such district, or by the towns or plantations composing the same shall be paid into the treasuries of the respective towns or plantations to be assigned in manner aforesaid, or applied to the purposes for which it shall have been legally raised by the district. And such district shall in all cases choose its own school agent.

**Sect. 3.** Be it further enacted, That whenever the inhabitants of a school district shall determine to apply a part of their school in any to the support of a school taught by a mistress, and part to that of a school taught by a master, they may determine in district meeting or empower the school committee, or a special committee by them chosen, to determine what description of scholars shall attend each school, and assign them to the one or the other, in such

manner as shall promote their best proficiency and greatest benefit.

**Sect. 4.** Be it further enacted, That any inhabited Island, so distant from the main that in the opinion of the town or plantation to which it belongs, it cannot with convenience and advantage be included in any school district, and too small to compose a district by itself, may be omitted in districting the town or plantation; and in such case the Assessors shall assign to the inhabitants of such Island the amount of school money assessed on them, to be by them expended for the purpose of instruction, in such way as the school committee shall approve.

**Sect. 5.** Be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of school districts, may in districts meeting legally assembled, determine if they think proper, at what time they prefer that their schools shall commence, and the agent or agents shall, as far as practicable conform to such determination.

**Sect. 6.** Be it further enacted, That so much of the acts to which this is in addition, as are inconsistent with this act is hereby repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 16, 1827.]

**AN ACT** respecting Gun Houses

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,** That whenever any or either of the Gun Houses, used for the protection and preservation of guns, gun carriages, tumbrils, munitions of war, or any other apparatus provided for the use of the Artillery of this State, shall be so far injured or decayed, as that, in the opinion of the commanding officers of any division of the Militia, in which said gun houses are situated, it is inexpedient to repair the same, such commanding officer may authorize the captain of the Artillery company having the immediate superintendance of the gun house, thus injured or decayed, to dispose of the same, either at public or private sale, as he may judge most advantageous, and deposit the proceeds thereof in the Treasury of the State, for the use thereof.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1827.]

## FOREIGN.

**FROM ENGLAND.** London papers to February 10, have been received in New-York. They report that—

The Greeks are successful on all sides. The Turks have been beaten at Arachova and Athens. General Fabvier is in the citadel of the latter place, and Karaiskaki is approaching Missolonghi. Letters from Zanate of Jan. 1st state, that Mialius (of course in the new frigate,) has taken 2 corvettes, 3 brigs, and sunk and dispersed the rest of the enemy's fleet near Zea. Letters to the 9th say, that Ibrahim was attacked in his intrenchments, between Modon and Navarino by Colocotroni, Nikitas, Botzaris, and Genous, with 3000 Greeks, and lost 1500 killed, many wounded and prisoners, 14 pair of colors, 8 cannon and 300 horses. Further, it was reported that the Greeks had got the town of Caristo, Red-shid was taken, and Mialius had beaten the Turkish fleet again near Candia.

Several persons of distinction have died in consequence of colds caught at the funeral of the Duke of York. The Duke of Sussex, and Mr. Canning, are disposed from the same cause. The Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Geo. Beaumont, are among the number deceased.

Lord Amherst, owing to a bereavement in his family, has resigned his office of governor general of India. No successor has yet been appointed, but among those who have been named for the station are Lord William Bentinck, Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Wynn, and Lord Melville.

To the last it is said that the post has been offered, but declined. Lord Harrowby and Mr. Huskisson have been talked of, but it is not likely that the post will be an object of ambition to either. It is a singular coincidence that vacancies have occurred in all the three India presidencies, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, nearly at the same time. The two latter have been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Lushington to the presidency of Madras, and Sir John Macleod to that of Bombay. At the three seats of Indian government, the chair will be simultaneously filled about the end of the present year, by individuals new to the office.

**THE GREEKS.** A member of the Boston Greek Committee, in a communication in the Boston Daily Advertiser, cautions the ladies of this town who have entered into arrangements to promote an extensive collection of clothing, &c. for the benevolent purpose of aiding the Greeks, against making up articles of clothing. He says "cloth will be wasted that is made up into garments here, our form of dress being entirely different from theirs. Cloth of every description (particularly cotton) would be very acceptable, and could be made into garments to suit the wearer, in the country where it will be sent."

The ship Chancellor, which sailed from New York last week, carried on the relief of the Greeks, a cargo, provisions, &c. as follows: 154 casks of Great Britain, as opened by the act of Congress of the 1st of March 1822, entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Colonial ports," is closed; and that the provi-

3 casks hams, and 22 cases and bales of dry goods and clothing.—*Salem Gaz.*

## DOMESTIC.

*Nantucket, March 3.*

**THE LADY ADAMS.** The ship Lady Adams, Captain Tobey, of this port, sailed hence, on whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean, about five years since. She was spoken in July, 1823, on the coast of Japan, with 1000 bbls oil; since which, no authentic accounts have been obtained from her. She has long been given up as lost; but all conjectures as to the manner of her destruction, or the fate of her crew (16 in number) have hitherto been involved in doubt and perplexity.—This suspense is however removed by the melancholy relation given below.

Capt. Maxcy of the late ship Factor of Nantucket, informs that while last on the coast of Japan, he spoke an English whaler, that had on a previous voyage, been in company with the Lady Adams. The English Captain stated that he was on board the L. A. which sailed faster than his own ship, and agreed at night to run two or three miles to leeward, to spread the chance for whales the next day; which he accordingly did, and hove too about midnight. That he was soon after called on deck by the watch, and observed a large fire to windward, in the supposed direction of the Lady Adams. That he immediately made sail, and beat to windward, though it was so rugged and boisterous that he could carry no more than close reefed topsails. That the fire suddenly disappeared at about 2 o'clock in the morning; and the English ship continued to beat to windward through the following day, but saw no more of the L. Adams! It is therefore concluded that this unfortunate ship took fire, while the hands were engaged in trying out oil, and that all on board perished.—*Enquirer.*

We learn from Hartford, that John Smith, of slave trade memory has been confined some time in Hartford jail for debts of \$80,000, principally due in Massachusetts. Not being able to procure bail, he was in close confinement. Several attempts have lately been made to get him out by stealth. On Saturday night last a desperate effort was made by four men, who had actually entered the prison doors by means of false keys, when they were all caught by the jailor. Samuel Colton of Longmeadow, a man by the name of Cooley of this town, and a William Holt of Hartford were of the number. Colton it is said made the false keys. Their crime had probably sent them to Connecticut State Prison. Had Smith effected his escape, the county of Hartford would be responsible for the debts.

*Springfield Rep.*

**Three Deer** were killed last week by Mr. John Ford of Sullivan. They were started by some hunters, and came to the bay, which they swam across, the distance being about three quarters of a mile. On reaching the opposite shore they were so exhausted with the cold and fatigue that Mr. F. caught one without difficulty, and the others were killed by his dogs.—*Ind. Cour.*

A Mr. Bailey, of Phillips, in the county of Somerset, recently threshed, in one day with a common flail, 36 1-4 bushels of Rye, and 5 3-4 bushels of Oats, making in all 42 bushels! he also bound up the straw, the bands for which were made for him, and the bundles of grain thrown on to the floor; all the rest of the work was performed by himself alone. It was indeed a great day's work.

*Bid.* A letter received by one of the Editors, dated at Elizabethtown, Ky. gives information of a very unfortunate affair that occurred on the 7th inst. between a Mr. Adair and a Mr. Stockman, citizens of that place, which resulted in the death of the former. It appears that the dispute which led to this unhappy issue, originated in a difference of opinion as to who should be the next President, Jackson or Adams. Mr. Adair assaulted Mr. Stockman, when he received the fatal stab in the side with a penknife which terminated his existence in about twenty minutes. The deceased was a man of family. Both these gentlemen were much respected by their fellow-citizens.—*Indiana Jap.*

**SIMILAR OCCURRENCE.** A correspondent in Isle Jesus, has informed us that a woman who resides there, had a few days ago, three of her children and a servant girl poisoned, in the following extraordinary manner: Previous to her going to church, she gave orders to the girl to make soup, in which she desired her to boil a head of cabbage whole. The girl did as she was ordered, and about noon gave the three children some of it. They almost immediately after swallowing the soup, sickened and died.—This had such an effect upon the girl, that she ran screaming till she met her mistress, who hastened home and was convinced

that the girl was not crazy as she imagined, when she beheld her infants lying lifeless. Her distresses on beholding such a melancholy spectacle beggars description. In her phrenzy she blamed the girl for being the cause, and, as a punishment, ordered her to take some of the soup. The poor girl, conscious of her innocence, and to convince her mistress that she knew nothing of poisonous nature being put into the soup, took some, and was soon after a corpse. A medical gentleman was then sent for, who found on cutting open the whole head of cabbage, that it contained a considerable sized snake; whose poisonous nature caused this melancholy catastrophe.—*Montreal Gazette*

During Mr. Jefferson's Presidency, we being at war with Tripoli, money was expended on an expedition to place Hamlet on the throne of that country. Under what express article of the Constitution is our Government allowed, even when at war, to dispose of money to gain or regain a throne for any individual?

## COLONIAL TRADE.

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
**A PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas by the 6th section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Colonial ports," which was approved on the first day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1823, it is enacted, "that this act, unless repealed, altered, or amended by Congress, shall be and continue in force so long as the above enumerated British Colonial ports shall be open to the admission of the vessels of the United States conformably to the provisions of the British act of Parliament of the 24th of June last, being the forty-fourth chapter of the acts of the third year of George the Fourth: But if, at any time, the trade and intercourse between the United States, and all, or any, of the above enumerated British Colonial ports, authorized by the said act of Parliament, should be prohibited by a British Order in Council, or by act of Parliament, then from the day of the date of such Order in Council, or act of Parliament, or from the time that the same shall commence to be in force, proclamation to that effect having been made by the President of the United States, each and every provision of this act, so far as the same shall apply to the intercourse between the United States, and the above enumerated British Colonial ports, in British vessels, shall cease to operate in their favor; and each and every provision of the "Act concerning Navigation," approved on the 18th of April, 1818, and of the act supplementary thereto, approved on the 15th of May, 1820, shall revive, and be in full force."

And whereas, by an act of the British Parliament, which passed on the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1825, entitled "An act to repeal the several laws relating to the Customs," the said act of Parliament of the 24th of June, 1822, was repealed, and by another act of the British Parliament, passed on the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1825, in the sixth year of the reign of George the fourth, entitled "An act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," and by an Order of His Britannic Majesty in Council, hearing the 27th of July, 1825, the trade and intercourse, authorized by the aforesaid act of Parliament, of the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States, and the greater part of the said British Colonial ports, therein enumerated, have been prohibited, upon and from the first day of December last past, and the contingency has thereby arisen on which the President of the United States, was authorized by the sixth section aforesaid of the act of Congress of 1st March, 1823, to issue a proclamation to the effect therein mentioned:

Now, therefore, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the trade and intercourse authorized by the said act of Parliament of the 24th of June, 1823, between the United States and the British Colonial ports enumerated in the aforesaid act of the 1st of March, 1823, and are, upon and from the 1st of December, 1825, prohibited.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1827, and the 1st year of the independence of the United States.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BY THE PRESIDENT:  
H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

**CIRCULAR TO THE COLLECTORS.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 17th, 1827.

Sir:—I send herewith a copy of the President's Proclamation, dated this day, by the effect of which you will perceive that the trade between the United States and certain Colonial ports and of Great Britain, as opened by the act of Congress of the 1st of March 1823, entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Colonial ports," is closed; and that the provisions of the act of April the eighteenth, 1818, entitled "An act concerning navigation," and those of the act of May the fifteenth, 1820, entitled "An act supplementary to an act concerning navigation," are in force.—These several acts have heretofore been transmitted to you, at periods when their provisions were in operation; but copies of them are again enclosed for your information and government.

As British vessels from some of the Colonial ports, specified in the first section of the act of the 1st of March, 1823, may now be within the United States, and consequently must have arrived anterior to the date of the Proclamation, the President directs that all such British vessels be allowed to depart from our ports, with their cargoes. As others may arrive between the date of the Proclamation and the time of its reaching you, he also directs that as to these the forfeitures and penalties of the aforesaid acts of April the 18th, 1818, and May the 15th, 1820, be not enforced; but that they too be permitted to depart. And if, after you shall have received the Proclamation, British vessels should arrive within the ports of the U. States from some one or more of the said British Colonial ports, in ignorance of the existing prohibition which the laws impose to their entry, the President further directs, that in the case of all British vessels so arriving, prior to the first day of July next, you cause notice to be given to them, as soon as possible, of the prohibition, accompanied by orders for their departure within twenty four hours, without unloading; upon their failure to comply with which orders, you will proceed to enforce against them the provisions of the acts last recited.

In case of all British vessels arriving within our ports, from any of the aforesaid British Colonial ports, after the first of July, you will, forthwith, enforce against them the provisions of these acts.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant.

RICHARD RUSH.

## THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY....MARCH 23, 1827.

**SIGNS OF THE TIMES.** Under this head the *National Intelligencer* contains several well written numbers, giving warning to the people of the organization of an opposition to the present National Administration, who are determined to destroy it, let its measures be right or wrong. We should be pleased if our limits would permit a re-publication of these able numbers *in extenso*; we have no doubt, they would be read with great interest by our patrons, as is every thing which comes from the pen of the truly republican Editors of that paper. But the size of our paper will not admit of this; and we must content ourselves with saying that they announce the combination of certain members of Congress, during the past winter, with the Hon. Martin Van Buren, the New-York manager, at their head having for their object the destruction of the Administration.

Midnight meetings during the whole of the late session of Congress are said to have been held by these followers of Van Buren, and of course worshippers of "King Caucus;" at which arrangements have been made, projects discussed and plans matured. Correspondences have been spread through the Nation; papers established and "regulated;" all with a view to the great object of embarrassing and rendering unpopular the administration. In furtherance of high purposes the Hon. Mr. Van Buren is said to be on a journey to the South. If the *Intelligencer* speak truly, and we believe its editors are incapable of deception, it is obvious to remark that there is cause for vigilance, although none for alarm, on the part of the friends of Mr. Adams. These high personages are not more troubled now, nor will they more divide the people, than on the occasion of Mr. Adams' first election. Why, we would ask, does the discontent with the government proceed from political aspirants only, while the great body of the people are happy and contented? If motives do not induce, that are not avowed, why do the Van Burens, McDouglas and Randolphs of the day condemn every measure of the Administration however salutary and wise? Wherein, we would ask, his Mr. Adams and his cabinet departed from the general policy pursued since the days of Mr. Jefferson? We are aware of no essential change. It cannot but be manifest to every attentive reader of the signs of the times that the present contestants are not divided in difference of principles. Their contention is in ambition, a much more dangerous source.

We say that the difference between the administration and its opponents, is not a difference in principle, and we feel ourselves justified in the assertion, inasmuch as both the parties profess to stand on democratic ground and insinuate as we have too strong proofs of the Democracy of Mr. Adams and his friends to doubt for a moment its sincerity.

In conclusion we would say, for expressly, that we support, heartily as it is, the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and do not adhere to the principles of men, who do not adhere to the Constitution, and follow after those things which make



## THE BOWER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR.—A correspondent in your paper of April 20, 1826, complains of a "piece of Poetry" which you had previously published, "bearing rather hard upon that class" to which she belongs. Therefore guessing to which class she does belong, and wishing to ease her of a part of her burthen, I send you "Old Bachelors" "by a lady," with a transposition, hoping that your correspondent, with others of her class, will be no longer enraged against

OLD BACHELOR.

"OLD BACHELORS" TRANPOSED.

Old Maidens are such lovely things  
They never should be despis'd;  
With hearts like well-tuned fiddle strings,  
And just as highly priz'd.

All tund' to love's soft thrilling touch,  
Such pleasure do they know;  
They feel, and yet they taste as much  
Of happiness below.

The joys of Wedlock though they spurn  
With all its numerous cares;  
Yet, year by year does love's lamp burn  
In the warm heart of their's.

Wasn't for them the human race  
Would soon be swept away;  
And even earth to man's disgrace  
Would tumble to decay.

In social bonds they join so sweet  
And voice and soul unite;  
While friendship love and union meet  
To kindle fond delight.

But why do I thus illy prate,  
Old Maids are all s' clever,  
Towards them I can feel no hate,  
Nor never shall, no, never.

[FROM THE FREE PRESS.]

### Masonic Song.

Come every true brother, my song now at-tend,

Assist in full chorus a brother and friend;  
With good humor he calls you; then social-ly join,

That the heavens may ring with a theme most divine.

The wisest of men was a mason we know,  
From him our chief honors and dignities flow;

He founded the temple, the pillars he raised;  
And Solomon still in our songs shall be praised.

With square and compass, with level and line,  
We constantly work to complete our design;

By prudence we steer, and the passions subdue;

What we learn in our youth, in our ages renew.

On friendship and freedom our order began,  
To deal justly by all is the chief of our plan;

The sneer then of fools we esteem as a feather,

Since virtue's the cement that joins us together.

The secrets of masons no cowan can know,  
Nor peep from a fool where wisdom doth flow;

No MORGAN or MILLER can guess out our art,

Since love's the motto in each brother's heart.

Though rivers be dry, and the rocks melt away,  
Till the globe shall dissolve and no sun cheer the day,

So long shall the Masons their order maintain,  
And the arrows of fools be shot forth in vain.

### THE OLIO.

#### The Conquest of Peru.

Peru had long been governed by a race of emperors under the name of Incas, who were supposed to be the descendants of the sun. The name of the Spanish invader was Pizarro, and that of the Inca in possession of the crown, Atahualpa. Alarmed at the ravages of the Spaniards, this prince agreed to an interview with their general in order to settle the conditions of a peace. Tho' Pizarro solicited the conference, he had no thoughts but of war. The Inca it is said, was not more sincere in his professions. He came to the place of meeting, carried upon a throne of gold, and attended by upwards of ten thousand men; twenty thousand more are reported to have waited his signal; but for this report, or the insincerity of the Inca, there seems to have been no foundation in fact. All the Peruvians were richly dressed, and their arms glittered with gold and precious stones. The avarice of the Spaniards was inflamed. Pizarro disposed his followers, who did not exceed two hundred, in the most advantageous order, while Vincent Valverde, a Dominican friar, advanced towards Atahualpa with a crucifix in one hand and a breviary in the other. He addressed to the Inca by the help of an interpreter, a long discourse, unfolding the principles of the Christian faith, and pressing him to embrace that religion, and submit himself to the king of Spain, to whom the pope had given Peru. Atahualpa, who had listened with a great deal of patience, replied thus to his pious admonisher:—"How extravagant is it in the pope, to give away so liberally that which doth not belong to him! He is inferior, you own, to God the father, to God the son, and to the Holy Spirit:—these are all your gods, and the gods only can."

"You dog," said the Doctor, "you grading resort of hypocrisy—but will

dispose of kingdoms. I should like to be a friend to the king of Spain, who has sufficiently displayed power by sending armies to such distant countries; but I will not be his vassal, I owe tribute to no mortal prince. I know no superior upon earth. The religion of my ancestors I venerate; and to renounce it would be equally absurd and impious, until you have convinced me it is false, and that which you would have me embrace, is true. You adore a god who died upon a gibbet: I worship the sun, who never dies."

"Vengeance!" cried Valverde, turning towards the Spaniards; "vengeance! my friends; kill these dogs; who despise the religion of the cross."

The word of command was given—the artillery played, the musketry fired, the cavalry spread confusion and terror; while Pizarro advanced, at the head of a chosen band, and seized the persons of the Inca. The slaughter was dreadful, and the pillage immense. The blow was final: Peru ceased to be an empire. The descendants of the sun, who united in their person both the regal and pontifical dignity, sunk under a set of banditti, that knew not their birth. After draining Atahualpa of his treasure, under pretence of a ransom for his liberty, Pizarro condemned him to be burnt alive, as an obstinate idolater. But through the mediation of father Valverde, blessed intercessor! the Inca's sentence was changed into strangling, on condition that he should die in the Christian faith.

The conquest of Mexico and Peru put the Spaniards at once in possession of more species than all the other nations of Europe. Yet Spain from that era has continued to decline. It has declined in population, industry, and vigor. The vices attendant upon riches have corrupted all ranks of men, and enervated the national spirit. From being the first kingdom in Europe, it is become one of the least considerable. Portugal has experienced a like fate, since the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, and the settlement of Brazil; and from the same cause, a too great and sudden influx of wealth.

AILEEN AROON. The origin of this beautiful Irish Air, which was first introduced to the British public a few years ago as a Scotch Melody, by the name of "Robin Adair," is thus historically and correctly related, in a new publication, ably conducted, entitled, Bolster's (Cork) Quarterly Magazine:—"Carol More O'Daly, (brother to Donough a turbulent Connaught chieftain, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth,) was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time, and particularly excelled in poetry and music. He paid his addresses to Ellen, the daughter of a Chieftain named Cavanagh, a lovely and amiable young lady, who returned his affection, but her friends disapproved of the connection. O'Daly was obliged to leave the country for some time, and they availed themselves of the opportunity which his absence afforded of impressing on the mind of Ellen a belief of his falsehood, and of his having gone to be married to another, after some time they prevailed on her to consent to marry a rival of O'Daly. The day was fixed for the nuptials, but O'Daly returned the evening before. Under the first impression of his feelings, he sought a wild and sequestered spot on the sea shore, and, inspired by love, composed the song of Aileen Aroon. Disguised as a harper, he next night gained access among the crowd that thronged to the wedding. It happened that he was called on by Ellen herself to play—it was then touching his harp with all the pathetic sensibility, which the interesting occasion inspired, he infused his own feelings into the song he had composed, and breathed into his softened strain the very soul of melody. It began "Will you stay or come with me, Ellen my dear?" Ellen soon felt its force, and "contrived to elope with him that very night."

A pavilion, to whom Dr. Radcliffe was indebted, after many fruitless attempts, caught him just getting out of his chariot at his own door, in Bloomsbury Square, and demanded the payment of his bill. "What you rascal?" said the Doctor, "do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? Why, you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work?" "Doctor, doctor," said the pavilion, "mine is not the only bad work that the earth hides!"

"You dog," said the Doctor, "you grading resort of hypocrisy—but will

are a wit, you must be poor, come in,"—and he paid him his demand.

A number of workmen at Manchester, employed in building a steam engine chimney 35 yards high, gave notice that one of them would stand upon the top of it on his head when completed. At the appointed time several loud cheers were given, to indicate that the performance was about to commence, when, to the terror and dismay of the immense crowd, down fell the object to the ground; but their sympathy was soon turned to laughter on discovering that the supposed individual was only a man of straw! A medical gentleman well known for his humanity in cases of accidents, hastened to the place to give his assistance, but made his retreat even faster than his advance.

ONE CANDLE. Counsellor — had a very avaricious wife, who, often carried her economy so far, that she violated decorum.—One evening he had a few friends to supper, yet there was only one candle in the room, which was painted with a dark colour. "Pray my dear" said,—, "be so good as to have another candle lighted, that I may see where the other stands."

HONEST HORSE. An Irish jockey once selling a nag to a gentleman, frequently observed, with emphatic earnestness, that he was an honest horse. After the purchase, the gentleman asked him what he meant by an honest horse. "Why, Sir," replied the other, "whenever I rode him he always threatened to throw me, and he certainly never deceived me."

A KEEN SHAYER. In one of the large towns of England, a traveller passing a barber's shop, saw on the window—" What do you think, I'll shave you for nothing and give you some drink." He immediately concluded, "He's a droll fellow, I'll go in." He did so; and sat down to be shaved. Under the operation, he inquired into the state of trade, and was answered that it was flat. He then adverted to the address on the window, and inquired if he really acted upon it, and shaved for nothing, observing that it said so. "O no," replied the barber; people do not read right; and then read it for him:—" What! do you think I'll shave you for nothing, and give you some drink?"

A dublin paper contains the following paragraph:—" Yesterday Mr. Kenney returning to town, fell down and broke his neck; but happily received no further damage."

COLD WEATHER. Please to mention an evidence of the extreme cold weather, that yesterday morning, my dog Tawser's tail was so frozen to the ground that he could not get away; and there he was pulling and yelping at a loud rate. The wench ran out with a tea-kettle of hot water to thaw him—but she only made bad worse; for as soon as Tawser felt the water, he made a pitch between her legs, and tumbled her flat on her back; and the instant her head touched the ice, it stuck fast and there she lay, kicking and screaming most prodigiously. Jonathan seeing her, thought she had the fits: so he bounded over the fence and wrenched her up, but she left a bunch of wool and scalp behind, full as broad as your hand. Then, Jonathan blowing his nose in a hurry, broke it off as short as a pipe stem, and running to the fire, he put it on wrong side up, and so he'll have to wear it, unless he should happen to break it over again one of these cold mornings.

LBENEZER. AN EXCUSE. A certain preacher having changed his religion, was much blamed by his friends for having deserted them. To excuse himself, he said "he had seven reasons," and being asked what they were, replied "a wife and six children."

Beauty, like nature's fairest flowers, blooms but to be gazed at and admired by the passing multitude. The beautiful woman seldom, if ever finds happiness either in the company of flatters or untalented admirers. The one robs her of her natural gifts—making her forget the feelings of humanity, esteem and sincere love—to build her future hopes and happiness on the bloom of her cheek; the other makes her ridiculous by overrating her acquirements, because she is a beautiful woman. The man of the former pursues the idea of stratagem, to obtain the affection of the woman he may love—he will not sacrifice his feelings or his good sense to the desire of his master.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM, in the South part of Paris, on the Portland road, containing about 120 acres, a good House and Barn standing the room, with a good Orchard, and other matters convenient.

Mr.—5 Lots of Land, in Faversham, Kent.

Mr.—5 Lots in Woodsstock, Oxford County, England.

The above was a part of the estate of the late Mr. Stephen Robinson, and will be sold on reasonable terms, by his heirs.

Apply to J. J. POWELL, Paris, January 6, 1827.

at once avow his love, with all the ardor of his noble mind, without shading his confession with the colors of affectation.

The human heart revolts against oppression, and is soothed by gentleness, as the waves of the ocean rises in proportion to the violence of the winds, and sinks, with the breeze, into mildness and serenity.

He is a great and self-poised character, whom praise unnerves not; he is a still greater one who supports unjust censure, but the greatest is he, who with acknowledged powers, represses his own, and turns to use undeserved censure.

### New GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

### MARSHALL FRENCH,

(Late of the firm of French & Howard.)

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he has taken a Shop in Fox's Building, corner of Court and Middle-streets, 2nd door from Court-street, where he offers for sale a choice selection of

### PRIME GROCERIES

FOR FAMILY USE;

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING—

Castano Nuts:

Jordan and com. Almonds:

Cognac, Weep and Scheidam Gin:

Old Jamaica, St. Croix, W. I. and Cherry:

Rum:

Old Alleghany and Monongahela:

Flour:

Old Java and W. I. Coffee:

Welsb's No. 1, Chocolate and Shells:

Philadelphia, Real Port, Madeira, Red Port, Liqueur and Malaga Wines:

Malaga Grapes:

Zant Currants:

Boxes, half and quarter:

do. Bunch Raisins:

Half-casks Muscatel:

do. :

Bordeaux Prunes:

Turkey Puff'd Figs:

Dates; Lemmons;

Oranges; Apples;

Filberts; Chestnuts;

English Walnuts;

Shagbarks:

Bottled Cider: Demijohns various sizes:

Floor and Hearth Brushes: Entry Mats, assorted: Cork Brooms: Blown Salt: Salt-peter:

best Cider Vinegar: Table Fish: Molasses:

Spiral Oil: Olive Oil, in bottles and flasks:

India Soy: Catsup: Currie: Peppercorns:

Cayenne: Windsor and Naples Shaving Soap:

Castile: do: white do: White and Blue Starch: Bengal Indigo: Isinglass: Oatmeal:

Ground Rice: Citron: Capers: East and West India preserves of different kinds: Split Peas: Sal Ambar: Elastic Blackball: Day & Martin's Japan Blacking, &c.

Customers from town or country are invited to call. Orders from town or country will receive particular attention.

All goods not proving satisfactory will be received again and the money refunded.

Portland, Feb. 20.

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By LEVI STOWELL, their attorney.

Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

### TO BE SOLD, &c.

And Immediate Possession Given,

A GOOD FARM, in Norway, 2 1/2 miles from the Village, adjoining the homestead of NATHANIEL BENNETT, Esq., containing one hundred Acres, having on it a good House and Barn, Sheds, &c., plenty of good Wood—two Wells of good Water—280 rods double Wall, and a small Orchard. Yields about 20 tons of Hay; the mowing, tillage and pasture, is inferior to none in the vicinity.—Price—\$1,000, subject to a small deduction for ready money.—The Farming Utensils may be had with the place, very cheap.

Also, a small stock of very likely Cattle, Sheep and Swine, all in prime order, at a fair price.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

DANIEL SMITH

Norway, March 13, 1827.

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To the Hon. Justices of our Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of January A. D. 1827.

RESPECTFULLY show, REBECCA WADE, widow, JAMES BROOKS, Innholder, and REBE